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Breaking Up an Abolition Meet-

In an interview with a New York Sun reporter, Ben Butler gave this account of one of his boyish pranks | idea : First, that credit of the nation olition meeting :

"Another of our pranks at col lege was breaking up an abolition meeting. The English philanthroplat who died the other day, George Thompson, was to speak in the college town. The students shared the common feelings against the good man. We thought he was abusing Americans, and our patriotic pride rebelled at this. We did not want to get into a scrape; so, after debating the matter for several nights. we hit upon the following plan: We went into the country and paid an old farmer fifty cents to allow us to catch in his barn all the swallows we wanted. We got a dozen or so, and the night of the meeting a number of us were present, distributed judiciously about the room, each boy with a swallow in his pocket. The church was lighted by old-fashioned chandeliers, holding each three or four whale-oil lamps. At a given signal, when the exercises were well under way, the swallows were let loose, and in the twinkling of an eye out went the lights. The birds, of course, went straight for the lights, and the rush of air caused by their wings put the lamps out. We kissed a girl or two, and they, of course, shrieked. All was commotion and confusion for a few minutes. Then the Moderator demanded silence; said that some unaccountable accident had put the lights out, but the audience must sit quiet and preserve order, and the lamps would soon be lighted."

"The sexton hurried away for torch-there were no lucifer matches in-those days-and presently back he came with a lighted candle. As he came into the church, holding it in front of his face and shielding it with one hand, the swallows, course, went for the light, and one of them struck the candle, knocking it out of the old man's and into his face. He tumbled back, gave a yell of fright, and gathering himself up took to his heels, vowing there were spirits there, sure. The crowd, now frightened in earnest, the students leading, got out of the church in a harry, and the abolition meeting was

mer cottages recently burned in Le- day of March, 1789, to the 30th of Before getting out she remembered dollars, during which time we were that her own money was in her room | engaged in wars with Great Britain in the attic, and so threw away the and Mexico, with what were then contents of her apron and rushed powerful Indian tribes-Louisiana back to save one hundred dollars.

"Forget thee?" wrote a young man to his girl-"forget thee? When the earth forgets to revolve; when the stars forget to shine; when the rain forgets to fall: when the flowers forget to bloom; then, and not till then, will I forget thee." Three months later he was going to see another girl with a wart on her nose and forty thousand dollars in bank.

Dr. Winship, of Boston, can heft three thousand pounds with one arm, but the weakest little woman in America can beat him to death for a baby size of sandal slippers.

A SKETCH

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION OF NATIONAL FINANCES. From the Beginning of the Civil War to the Present Time.

BY W. W. LANGHORNE,

" Finance is a great policy : it lies at he root of the government of every ountry. Without sound finance, no sound government is possible; without sound government, no sound finance is possible. In the fiscal and commercial policy of a nation lie the foundation, the appiness, the prosperity and the welfare, not only of the working classes, but of the capitalists also."-Rt. Hon. o the Editor of the Morristown Gazette:

The language of this eminent En-

glishman is justified by the experience of nations: for where there is bad government there is always bad finances, and it is equally true that mismanagement of national finance brings with it bad government. They are evils that accompany each other. Good government and bad finance are impossible of assimilation. The distresses of the laboring and producing classes in this government find their offspring in unwise legislation in finance, and these distresses will increase until the party in power discards the idea that it is the capitalist and not the laborer who must be protected and enriched by class legislation-class legislation in finan ial matters is the most hurtful and dangerous of all legislation, since its repeal has been generally attained through the agency of revolutions and civil war. The legislation of this country since the accession of the Republican party to power in this country, from 1861 to the present time, has been based upon the is best preserved by legislation for the capitalist, assuming if the government pleases, fosters and protects the rich, the rich will foster and protect the poor. Second, that the Union was saved by the bondholder and

not by the soldiers and sailors. Before I glance at the financial record of the Republican party it will probably be nothing amiss to examine the records of the Whig and Democratic administrations, to see how they appear from the records. The public debt of the nation on the 1st of January, 1818, was, in round numbers, \$95,000,000. From this time there was a gradual reduction of indebtedness to 1836, when the debt was was only \$291,059 05: nor did the public debt ever reach so high a figure as it was in 1818, dur or Democratic administrations. The anon's administration was \$64,769, 703 08. Less than it was in 1852 and 1853, and a considerable portion of the debt under Buchanan's administration was the unpaid liabilities arising from the prosecution of the Mexican war. The revenue collected by the government from all sources, internal revenue, direct taxes, sales of public lands, bank stock, dividends and bonds, from 1820 to the close of Buchanan's ad-

The average expenditures of the government from 1820 to the close of Buchapan's administration, includ-Florida, large sums paid to Mexico in '49 and '52, and \$7,000,000 indemin some measure be understood by lected show that our public burdens were not felt, and the expenditures. which included expenses of the Indian wars, the war with Mexico, the purchase of Florida and the Mexican annuities, show the most rigid economy. The population of the United States in 1790 was barely 4,000,000, increasing each decade about 23 per cent., it reached in 1860, 31,000,000. an increase of 700 per cent, on the A servant girl in one of the sum- population of 1790. From the 4th was purchased from France for \$15,-000,000, Florida ceded by Spain for \$5,000,000, California from Mexico for \$15,000,000, and New Mexico from Texas for \$10,000,000. The beavy indebtedness created by the

the Revolution until the advent of est will turn any blessing in a curs. the Republican party into power. Under the financial policy of the Re-And the secret of the unexampled publican administrations it require prosperity of the country lay simply about one hundred millions to pay in the correct and just system of the yearly interest on the national management of the country's finan debt, so that it requires nothing

I now proceed to examine the rec ord of the Republican party from publican financial policy pay more 1861 to the present. And how has it managed the finances of the nation? I have shown that the public debt debt of the government under for under the last Democratic administration was about \$64,000,000. Since then we have had Republican ad nin istrations continuously, and assuming that the vast expenditures created by the war were just and necessary, we will present a statement of the public debt since the accession of order to accomplish this most desir the Republican party to power, remembering, as we go along, that the list to its support all the leading war virtually closed the last of the year 1864. The debt at that period If this system of a bonded debt is

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	18	64*						815,78	34,370	1
	18							680,64		
	18	66.					. 2.	773,23	36,173	
	18	67.		55.5	****		. 2,	678,12		
	18	68.					. 2,	611,68	37,851	
								588,47	52,213	-
	18	70*					. 2,	601,67		
								353,21	1,332	1
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V	ith	24	ster	isks		do	not	incl	ude :	a

crued interest on each amount which, on an average, would be no less in round numbers than \$40,000, 000 each year to be added.

1877 (includ. int.).. \$2,246,184,183 99 From the above it will be seen the | bondholders. enormous increase of the public debt from the year 1864 the last year of the war to the present time.

I have shown what the average collections were under former ad ministrations, and will show the bur dens imposed upon the people by the Republican administration in shape of customs, internal revenue, sales of public lands, &c. They have collected from 1862 to 1875, inclusive of 1862 being 12 years the enormous sum of \$12,709,655,059. or seven times as much as was collected by all the administrations from 1791 to 1862, a period of 71 years. Think of it. Seven times as much revenue collected by the Republican party in 12 years as was collected in 71 years by all the other administrations.

And yet the debt is greater than it was in 1864. Its expenditures for the year 1873, the smallest of any year before or since the party took ing all the following years of Whig charge of the financial affairs of the country amounted to \$524,044,597 .statement of the debt under Buch- 91, being more than five times as act of kissing her she thew her arms much as the expenditures of any years of former administrations from the beginning of the government to

These enormous yearly collections and expenditures on the party of the Republican administrations are made necessary in order to keep up and maintain the bonded aristocracy which its system of finance has built up and would perpetuate. By making the public debt an interest-bearing bonded debt, it has taken millions upon millions from the industries of the country to support and enrich the bondholding classes. President ing Indian wars, the purchase of Johnson in 1868, referring to our public debt uses the following forcible language: "The fruits of their nity to Mexico in 1853, are less than labors should be enjoyed by our citi-\$48,000,000. The blessings of this zens, rather than used to build us government during these years can and sustain moneyed monopolies in our own and other lands. Our fornoticing the utter insignificance of eign debt is already \$850,000,000. our public debt. The revenues col- Citizens of foreign countries receive interest upon a large portion of our securities, and American tax pavers are made to contribute large sums their support. The idea that such a debt is to become permanent should be discarded as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and payment once in every 16 years at the present rate of interest of an amount equal to the original sum. This vast debt if permitted to become permanent and increasing must eventually be gathered into the noz, Mass., carefully gathered seven June, 1861, a period of over 72 years, hands of a few, and enable them to thousand dollars' worth of jewelry in the entire government expenditures exert a dangerous and controlling her apron and started down stairs were seventeen hundred millions of power in the affairs of the governservants to the lenders-the lenders the masters of the people." This language of a Republican President, viewed in the light of subsequent legislation, has almost the spirit of

prophecy. If a public debt is a blessing, and under the most favorable conditions in which such a debt can be viewed Revolutionary war had been reduced this is a doubtful truth, if you will to \$45,000,000 in 1812. After the pardon the expression. Yet, if by war of 1812 our national debt reach- any possibility such a debt could be ed as high as \$127,000,000, but with. made or converted into a blessing, in twenty years the entire sum was it must be a debt in such proporpaid and the national debt ex in- tions as can be easily paid when deguished under the administration of manded. It must not necesitate Andrew Jackson. So much for the enormous taxation to meet it. It record of the Whig and Democratic must be a non-interest bearing debt, administrations in their management | and must be exclusively a home lugging a sixteen-pound baby atl of national finance. No country debt, making the people creditors of the two young women was any long. over town on a hot day, on the hunt ever prospered as did the United the government. It must not be a er pretty, and the prize was award-States from the close of the war of bonded debt, for the sting of inter-

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

The Largest Steal on Record. more than the merest calculations to see that the people under the Re than twice as much per year in the way of interest alone than the entir mer administrations amounted to and as if the debt of the government now bearing interest was not enough already, the Comptreller of the currency, John Jay Knox, in 1875, recommends the conversion of the en tire debt into bonds, and states, "In able end, it will be necessary to en monetary institutions of the country. sound and just and wise why might not the Comptroller of the currency have stated, that to accomplish this end, it is desirable enlist to its sup port the great masses of the taxpaying citizens of the government. I affirm that the entire legislation of the Republican party from the act of March 18th, 1869, has been destructive to the best and highest interests of the great masses of the people and its record from its own admissions condemn its system. The emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln made 4,000,000 slaves free, and the financial policy of the succeeding Republican administra tions have made slaves of 40,000,000 of freemen. Slaves to the lordly

A Romance of the Plague. Memphis Avalanche,

One of the thousand and one tragic incidents of the great plague hap-New Orleans was forced by her father to marry an old man she could not love. Preferring death to slavery, the young lady ran away and gave her services as nurse to the fe ver-stricken at Holly Springs, After a few days of devotion to the sick she was herself stricken. There was a male nurse for her. There was no female hand to soothe with its gentle touch the fevered brow. But the noble Ridley was there to perform the last sail office to the dying girl. Toward the last she said to him: "Kiss me." As Ridclaimed: "Kiss my lips," which he did. She then said: "You are the only man I ever kissed; kiss me again." While Riddle was in the tightly around his neck, and instantly expired. God bless the brave

the close of Buchanan's administra- What a Gambler's Daughter Did. The following bequests, under the will of the late gambler's daughter, Mary M. Danser, have recently been paid in New York by Thomas M. Kermiah, executor of the will: American Female Guardian Society, \$10,000; New York Association for improving the condition of the poor, \$10,000; Board of Foreign Missions. \$10,000; New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, \$5,000: Home for the Incurable, \$20,000; New York Society for the Prevention of CrueRy to Children, \$10,000; New York Juvenile Asylum, \$10,000; Northeastern Dispensary, \$5,000; Sheltering Arms, \$10,000; Nursery and Child's Hospital, \$5,000; Northern Dispensary, \$5,000; Young Woman's Chris tian Association, \$5,000; New York City Church, extension M. E. Church, \$10,000: American Sunday-school Union, \$10,000; Children's Aid Society, \$10,000; New York City Mis. sion, \$20,000; Northwestern Dispensary, \$5,000; Missionary Societv. M. E. Church, \$20,000; Tract Company, \$10,000; American Seamen's Friend Society, \$20,000; New York Society for the Relief of Rup. tured and Crippled, \$20,000; American Bible Society, \$20,000; Bowery Village Church, now know as the 7th street M. E. Church, \$5,000; Sunday-school Union M. E. Church, \$20. 000; Eastern Dispensary, \$5,000.

There was a prize for the prettiest girl at a ball in Gold City, Montana and the delicate question was to be decided by a committee. The choice was generally conceded to lie between Miss McGowan and Miss Burt, and, one being a blonde and and the other a brunette, the committee was unable to judge of their charms by comparison. The suspense was trying to the tempers of the rival beauties, and they fell to criticising each other's looks. Then they quarrelled. Next, they fought. When they were parted, Miss Mc-Gowan's face was scratched as though she had been thrown into a bramble bush, and one of Miss Burt's eyes was swollen and nearly shut tee of embarrassment, for neither of the rest myself." ed to another.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 .- Between six and nine o'clock Sunday mornng burglars entered the Manhattan Savings Bank building, corner o Broadway and Bleeker streets, hand suffed the janitor and made him, un der threat of instant death, revea the combination of the safe and de iver up the keys of the bank. They then rifled the vault of an amount of money, presumed to be large, as twenty tin boxes, known to have contained bills, were found on the floor empty. The building is a si story one, the bank occupying the ground floor, with entrances on both Broadway and Bleeker street. Wendel Kohlman keeps a barber shop in the basement under the bank, and the janitor lives on the second floor. The barber opened his shop, and looking at a clock in the bank office saw it was three minutes to 9. He says there was nothing unusual in the bank at that time. At two minutes past 9 o'clock he was startled by the appearance at the head of the basement stairs of Janitor Louis Wertel, white with fright and excitement, with his hands handenffed ightly, and the key of the bank clutched between them. He was only half dressed, and gasped; "Thieves, robbers, come and see." The barber accompanied him into the bank, and saw the doors of the great vault wide open and the floor littered with empty tin boxes, and burglars' tools scattered in every direction. The barber notified the police, who were soon on the scene. Doors, windows and all means of access from without were found intact, and it was evident that the thieves had entered by means of keys. Dau Keeley, the night watchman, said since. A beautiful young lady of m., and aroused the janitor, as was his custom, and left the building, locking the door after him. It is certain that he left the corner at 6:10 a. m., and then everything was right and quiet.

The janitor, Wertel, created an

unfavorable impression on cross-ex*

amination. He said that while he

was dressing himself seven masked

men suddenly rushed into the room.

handcuffed himself and wife and demanded the keys of the bank. His mother-in-law, an old lady who was present, screamed, when the burglars drew a pistol and threatened dle kissed her on the cheek, she ex- instant death to any one who made a noise. They then carried him into an adjoining room and forced him to deliver up the keys of the street doors. With these four of the party went down stairs, leaving three on guard in his room. Three hours past and Wertel heard the clock strike 9, when one one the men from down stairs returned, and after a whispered conversation all left. After he regained courage, he went to the barber shop as described. Wertel admitted to Superintendent Walling that he had given the combination for unlocking the doors of the vault to the robbers. He gave it under threats of instant death. but he failed to state how he got possession of the combination. His wife corroborated his story of the attack, but said there were only five men in the party. Mr. Lent, a boxes filled with jewelry, silverware and valuable papers. These they emptied. They overlooked a box containing \$50,000 in valuable property of Mr. Edward Schell, President

the janitor possessed the combination. They formally state that the of the institution, and are not negotiit, \$63,000 are in coupon bonds and \$11,000 in cash.

loitering. The historical spider is not visible, but is left to the Imagi nation. The fly itself is very real cess in which flies delight.

"Who made you?" was asked of a small girl. She replied: "God made me that length," indicating with her two hands the ordinary size That episode relieved the committof a new-born infant, "and I growed

buy mattresses.

Dipsomania.

Upon this subject the Rev. Dr. S. Crawford contributes the following to the forthcoming November number of the Ladies' Pearl:

DIPSOMANIA .- Dipsomania literalmeans "thirst mania" and is ap plied to drunkenness. It is an inense insatiable desire for alcoholic drinks, and when once contracted, is the most for midable of all diseases, wholly beyond the power of the human will to overcome. It is a disease, most usually of a periodic or paroxysmal form, periods of remission, lasting one, two and three weeks, sometimes from two to six months; the paroxysms lasting a corresponding period, culminating, most usually, in delirium tremens. Drunkenness is a disease of the body-a disease usually of long duration-but of all forms of disease there is none more surely fatal in the end than this. When fully developed there is no disease more difficult to cure. Of all bodily and mental afflictions, I know of none more pitiable than the confirmed drunkard. He has neither the will nor the power, the physical or moral appliances at his command. In the eyes of society he is an outcast and a leper, and usually has but little sympathy. Much more might be done than is done for this unfortunate class. We must recollect that the foundation of his moral depravity is laid in the abnormal condition of his physical nature, brought about by alcoholic polson, just as other cases of insanity are brought about from functional or organic lesions from other causes. But we cannot here enter into the best method of treating this disease, for we know not what would be best. Like diseases of any other character, what would cure one would not cure an other. So it is with drunkenness. Each case is a problem of itself to be worked out. Sad as it may seem, yet it is true, that little hope can be expected in the advanced stages of savorable terms.

Receive deposits, buy and sell, exchange gold and silver, and make collections upon the most favorable terms. drunkenness. Like many plagues that infest the land, our hope of escaping the evil lies in the preven-

A thirty year's observation and experience from a medical standpoint, has convinced me that no man is safe who will allow himself to tamper with alcoholic drinks, in the most moderate form, and that no man can habituate himself to the use of spirits in the most moderate quantities, without shortening his days, and most usually dying a

There can be no such thing as a temperate use of spirits. If we would prevent drunkenness we must "touch not, taste not." If we would cure or ameliorate the present state of drunkenness, we must go down into BOOTS AND SHOES, the gutter and take a fallen brother by the hand and raise him up, surgund him with sympathy and love, physical and moral appliances, and if he fall raise him again, and again, seventy and seven times. The Church and all the moral powers must throw a cordon sanitarie around the rising generation. Our only hope for the cure and prevention of drunkenness, is in the religion of

Him who went about doing good. A female infant, bern in a New Broadway merchant, passed the bank York town, has her head set on the soon after 7 a. m., and saw a voung wrong side before-her face where man dusting shelves and deaks in. the back of her head ought to be. side. It is supposed that this was Such a girl, when she grows up, will one of the burglars endeavoring to possess some advantages over the make things look as natural as nos- ordinary woman. When she goes sible. Officers Van Norton and Tul- to church her neck will be saved ly said they looked through the many a twist, as she will not be obbank window between 6 and 7 o'clock liged to turn her head to see who and all was quiet. Inside of the main comes in. But unless she walks door of the safe vault the burglars sort o' backwards, she will be apt to found shelves upon which were tin collide with lamp-posts, store boxes,

A Precocious Baby on the Cars. The Pine Island (Minn.) News says: An amusing circumstance of the bank, and brother of Augustus occurred on the excursion trip to Rochester which was enjoyed huge-The officers of the bank admit that ly by the spectators. At one of the stations an elderly, portly lady amongst others got on the train, havloss consists of securities to the ing with her a full grown boy eviamount of \$2,758,700, of which \$2,- dently about eleven years of age. 506,700 were registered in the name The mouth of the boy showed a full acquaintance with tobacco, and other able; \$168.000 are made payable to appearances indicated the precocious Young American. Just prior to the appearance of Flanagan, the affable conductor, the old lady spoke up and The newest earrings represent a said, "Come baby, get into my lap." web made of file threads of gold. This "baby" did, cuddling down in in which a fly in iridescent enamet is true baby style. The object was quite evident to the amused specta tors who, in a titter, waited to see what Flanagan would do about it looking; one almost expects to see The conductor looked "baby" pret him give his wings that rubbing pro- ty sharply over and then demanded fare of him. An amusing parley ensued, which finally resulted in Flanagan taking half fare for the "baby" and beating a retreat, followed by

Nilsson has grown coarse-featured and so fat there is no comfort in driving in a single buggy with her. Straw shows who are too poor to Might as well ride in a sulky with and sells Uncurrent Money, Gold and sliver, War-

the laughter of the crowd.

Winter. and

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